Indiana State Sentinel.

EPERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY. INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 20, 1848. Our Terms. The following will bereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:

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See first page Semi-Weekly.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. SENATORIAL. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey County. EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.

1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county. 2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.
3. WILLIAM M. McCARTY, of Franklin county. 4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county. 5. JAMES RITCHEY, of Johnson county. 6. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county. 7. HENRY SECREST, of Putnam county.

8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.
9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Coss county.
10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county. Democratic State Central Committee. LIVING TON DUNLAP, DAVID REYNOLDS, GEO. A. CHAPMAN, JAMES P. DRAKE, WM. SULLIVAN, E. N. SHIMER, CHARLES MAYER.

Democratic County Committee. Centre-J. P. CHAPMAN, S. W. NORRIS, POWELL HOWLAND.

Decatur-D. L. McFARLAND. Franklin-JACOB SPRINGER. Lawrence-J. PERRY, Sz. Perry-H. P. TODD. Pike-ADAM WRIGHT. Warren-E. N. SHIMER, Washington-ELIJAH JAMES. Wayne-JAMES JOHNSON.

Messrs. Charmans & Spann-Please announce the name of TOLIVER L. HARLIN as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

City Affairs. Our attention has been called by respectable citizens to the following communication in the Journal The subject is one of peculiar interest to the tax-payers of Indianapolis. We need councilmen of sound sense and prudence. Whether the plan proposed for attaining such men be practicable or not, may be doubtful; but we should be glad to see it tried, and hope our fellow citizens will turn out generally for that purpose. So that the candidates possess the qualities above spoken of, it is comparatively unimportant whether they are classed as Democrats or Whigs.

For the Indiana State Journal. THE CITY COUNCIL OF INDIANAPOLIS, Which is to be elected on Saturday, the 29th inst., has such important powers entrusted to it, that it is worth while for us to be at a little trouble to have citizens

nominated who will discharge these duties judiciously. Is it not a sure sign that a man will make a judicious economical, and yet liberal councilman because he is a whig or a democrat, for there are a great many good whigs and good democrats who would be very pourly competent to say how much we should be taxed, or how our taxes should be appropriated-for educating children,

Is it not a sure sign that a man will make a trustworthy and disinterested coucilman, because he seeks the office himself, and is very anxious to draw from the treasury of the city his twenty-four dollars, and have the management of the affairs of the city.

Would it not save the citizens a great many useless regrets hereafter with regard to the assessment of our taxes, the appropriation of the funds of the city for the education of our children, the improvement of our streets, the preservation of good order, and the many contingencies of our corporation system if the people of the respective wards would meet at the several places of holding the ward elections on the 22d inst., being on the Saturday before the election, and vote by ballot for a candidate to be nominated, and if no person gets the majority of the votes given, drop the lowest, and ballot again until some one is nominated by having received a majority of all the votes given, and let him be generally supported at the election, and let it be called no victory whig or democrat. This would secure the popular wish of the ward being carried out, and there will be no room

If no better plan of ascertaining the wishes of the people is suggested, let us meet accordingly at the places in each ward of holding the election, at one o'clock on Saturday the 22d, let a poll for nomination be opened by the inspectors appointed to act at the election, or whosoever shall be chosen, and keep open until 4 o'clock, and a fair expression can be had, and it is to be expected that no citizen thus nominated will decline to serve if elected,

although he might not be willing to seek the office, as an APRIL 14, 1848. MANY TAX PAYERS.

A REPORTER LOCKED UP .- On the 30th ult., the Senate was in secret session five hours on the subject of the publication of the treaty with Mexico in the New York Herald, prior to its being authorized by the Senate. The result of the session was, that Mr. Nugent, one of the reporters of the New York Herald, was sent to prison for refusing to disclose the name of the person from whom the treaty was obtained. The treaty was probably furnished to Nugent by the British minister, to whom a copy was sent from Mexico. Nugent was subsequently brought before the District court on a writ of habeas corpus, in order to test the Senate's right to imprison him; but after consideration, the court decided to remand him to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. We should think that Congress ought to pass some law on this subject, prescribing penalties, &c.

At least half of the Whig papers in this State, taking their cue from the State Journal, have made it their chief business, for the past three months, to bedaub Gen. Taylor with fulsome adulation, and to assail those who would not agree to support the General for the Presidency, nolens volens, as a very wicked set of men indeed. We shall amuse ourselves by watching the course of these same papers, now that the State Journal has cut loose from Taylor and terned a somerset for McLean. We think we can see their heels all in the air, as they follow the lead of the Journal. What a rich subject for the

The following extract from one of Mr. Everett's crations, delivered in 1823, is peculiarly interesting at the present time :

"In the great Lancastrian school of nations, liberty is the lesson which America is appointed to teach. Masters, we claim not, we wish not to be; but the monitors we are, of this noble doctrine. It is taught in our settlement-taught in our revolution-taught in our government—and the nations of the world are resolved to learn. It may be written in sand, and effaced,-but it will be written ugain and again, till hands now fettered in slavery shall boldly and fairly trace it; and lips that now stammer at the noble word, shall sound it out in the ears of their despots with an emphasis to awaken the dead."

MAVAL .- Com. Perry left Laguna for Campeachy on the 7th March, with U. S. steamers Scorpion, Iris,

Water Witch and Bonita. The brig Vesuvius, and the schooner Falcon, Lieut. Commanding Glasson, were at Laguna, March

The U. S. brig Bainbridge was expected to sail from Norfolk, for the coast of Africa, on the 12th inst. Her officers are Lieut. Commanding-Albert G. Slaughter. 1st Lieut.-David McDougal; 2d do. Francis S. Haggerty. Passed Assis't Surgeon-Joseph Wilson, Jr. Acting Master-Israel C. Wait. Acting Midshipman-Marshall E. Palmer. Captain's clerk, John R. Bond. Acting Master's Mates -Andrew Sweeny and James Hutchison.

Mr. Clay's Manifesto.

We find the following manifesto from Mr. Clay in various whig papers. It seems that he has no notion of backing out for Gen Taylor or any body else, but is determined to be a candidate before the whig National convention. Wonder what the Indiana Journal will do now? We shall see.

OBSERVER AND REPORTER OFFICE. Lexington, Monday, April 10, 1848. The following Address to the public, from the Hon. H. CLAY, has been handed to us for publication, and will appear in our paper on Wednesday morning.

To the Public. The various and conflicting reports which have been in circulation, in regard to my intentions with respect to the next Presidency, appear to me to furnish a proper oc-

feelings, wishes and views upon that subject. This is now my purpose to make.

With a strong disinchnation to the use of my name again in connection with that office, I left my residence in December last, under a determination to announce to the public, in some suitable form, my desire not to be

thought of as a candidate. During my absence, I frequently expressed to different gentlemen my unwillingness to be again in that attitude; but no one was authorized to publish my decision one way or the other, having reserved the right to do so exclusively to myself. On reflection I thought it was due to my friends to consult with them before I took a final and decisive step. Accordingly, in the course of the last three months, I have had many opportunities of conferring fully and freely with them. Many of them have addressed to me the strongest appeals, and the most earnest entreaties, both verbally and written, to dissuade me from executing my intended purpose. They have represented to me that the withdrawal of my name would be fatal to the success, and perhaps lead to the dissolution of the party with which I have been associated, especially in the free States: that at no former period did there exist so great a probability of my election, if I would consent to the use of my name; that the great States of New York and Ohio would, in all human probability cast their votes for me; that New York would more certainly bestow her suffrage upon me than upon another candidate, and that Ohio would give her vote to no candidate, residing in the Slave States but to me; that there is a better prospect than has heretofore at any time existed that Pennsylvania would unite with them; that no candidate can be elected without the concurrence of two of those three States, and none could be defeated, upon whom all three of them should be united; that great numbers of our fellow citizens, both of native and foreign birth, who were deceived and therefore voted against me at the last election, are now eager for an opportunity of bestowing their suffrages upon me; and that, whilst there is a strong and decided preferrence for me, entertained by the great body of the whig party throughout the United States, they (the friends to whom I refer) at the same time are convinced that I am more available than any candidate that could be pre-

sented to the American people.

I do not intend to vouch for the accuracy of all these representations, although I do not entertain a doubt that they have been honestly made, and are sincerely believed It has been moreover urged to me that the great obligations under which I have been hitherto placed, by a large portion of the people of the United States, the full force of which no one can be more sensible of than I am, demand that I should not withold the use of my name, if it be required. And I have been reminded of frequent declarations which I have made that, whilst life and health remain, a man is bound to render his best services upon

the call of his country.

Since my return home, I have anxiously deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my principles, to my friends, and above all to my country. The conflict between my unaffected desire to continue in private life, as most congental with my feellings and condition, and my wish faithfully to perform all my public duties, has been painful and embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my name, and those injurious consequences should ensue, which have been so confidently predicted by my friends, I should justly incur their repreaches, and the reproaches of my own heart. And, if, on the contrary, I should assent to the use of my name, whatever the result may be,

I shall escape both. I have therefore, finally decided to leave to the National Convention, which is to assemble next June, the consideration of my name, in connection with such others as may be presented to it, to make a selection of a suitable candidate for President of the United States. And whatever may be the issue of its fair and full deliberations, it will meet with my prompt and cheerful acquies-

It will be seen from what I have stated, that there was reason to anticipate that I would decline giving my con-sent to the use of my name again as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Uwing, perhaps to this as well as other causes, many of my friends and fellow citizens have avowed a preference for, and directed their attention to, the distinguished names of other citizens of the United States. I take pleasure in truly declaring, that I have no regrets to express, no complaints, no repreaches to make on account of any such preferences, which I am fully persuaded are founded on honest and patriotic convictions.

Ashland, 10th April, 1848. H. CLAY.

Capital Punishment.

Alexander Kelley, of Cincinnati, who was indicted for the murder of John Cochran, on the 22d December last, by stabbing him with a bowie knife, (in a street fight,) has just been tried and acquitted, on the plea of self-defence.

The Cincinnati Enquirer observes (in reference to

this case, we presume,) as follows: The trial of the late murder case afforded another evidence of the strong prepossession of the public mind against the infliction of capital punishment. Of the thirty-six jurors called, SIXTEEN excused themselves from service, on the ground of their conscientious scroples against this mode of punishment; and upon oath stated that so strong were these scruples, that they could not consent to render a verdict of murder in the first degree, even though the facts should warrant such a finding. A number of others stated that they were opposed to the policy of the law; but that their opposition was not of that character to forbid them rendering a verdict under it, in

Legislators may find in this fact, and it is but a repetition of that which has occurred in every case we have seen tried in this county, an unmista teable indication of public opinion. Of thirty-six men promiscuously summoned by the sheriff from the body of the people, more than one-half are opposed to the punishment prescribed by law. And this sentiment is continually growing in the community. It is even now difficult to get a jury in the county. It has not been done lately, and probably never will be done, out of the regular panel. The effect is bad in other particulars. Acquittals are more easily procured, and crime increases under the operation of a too san-

The Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio, and the Hon. R. W. Thompson of Indiana, were delivering public addresses in Connecticut at the last dates."-

Aye, and receiving 'EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY' of the people's money, for doing so! Where now is all the thunder of the whig press, against "travelling cabinets," and government functionaries, neglecting their duty, and squandering the people's money, in electioneering tours, and stump speeching! Come gentlemen let us hear from you now. Is it really wrong for a democrat, and right for a whig, to do such things! Do speak out, on these matters, gentlemen if you please .- St. Mary's Ohio

WINDER'S PNEUMATIC HYDRAULIC ENGINE .- One of these pumps is now in operation at Browning's Hotel, under the superintendence of Lewis Davis, of New Paris, Preble Co., Ohio, Agent of the patentee. It is worthy of the attention of the scientific, as a mere curiosity; and of others as a practical machine for the elevation of water. It is exhibited free of in the seventeen years of his career, added \$180,000,000 to

CONNECTICUT .- After all the crowing of the whigs, their victory in Connecticut is very far from being a brilliant affair. Their majority in the Legislature is 24,-which is six less than that of last year;-and this majority, as the New York Tribune admits, is saved by less than 100 votes. Eight or ten of the whig members are elected by from one to five majority. The democratic vote is very consideraby increas ed, and our friends are rather cheered than dismayed by the result of the contest.

To the Editors of the State Sentinel :

Sigs: There is a mistake in my advertisement of Dr. Drummond. His name is J. J. Drummond instead of J. L. as you have it in your paper. You will please correct it. AUSTIN TURNER. Noblesville, April 18th, 1848.

MAINE AND MR. CLAY .- It is said that the Maine Whig Convention has intimated a decided preference for Mr. Clay for the Presidency.

EIGN PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA. Republicanism is springing up in all parts of Europe, and

the people are everywhere proclaiming their rights. Princes abdicate, ministers fly, and the people triumph. The French Republic was still going fo ward. The King of Prussia has conceded all the demands of his Quiet has been completely restored in Austria, the Empefor having made all concessions demanded.

Rumois were rife that a Republic had been proclaimed in Cracow, and efforts will be made to excite Poland to renewed In England and in Ireland two "monster meetings" The Pope has granted his people a Constitution, a summary of which will be found below. The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase, putting his

All the Russians residing in or visiting Paris have received an order to leave the city immediately. The Paris journals of Thursday state that the Commission-

ers of the Seine had been directed by the Minister of the Interior to confer with the British Consul respecting the claims of British workmen who had been expelled from The Department of the Minister of War has been very

busy since the accounts came of the disturbances at Vienna, were stationed in the Bank of England and Buckingham and it is said to-day that the government has given orders for Palace, where they remained all night. All around the an army to be assembled on the eastern frontiers of Europe, gunsmiths were notified to unscrew the barrels of the to watch the movements which they expect to follow Lambardy and the rest of Italy.

inst. Nearly 3000 assembled. The Union of all the German States in one great Republic is the principal end, and within that union, the most perfect freedom of equal rights, toleration of religion, and liberty of the press, are to be the

The Paris Democratic Club has published a minifesto, to conduct. From fifteen to 20 thousand persons assembled irge all Germans to revolt against their governmen s. Fifty-one political clubs have been formed in Paris since

The three brothers, Rothschilds, have assembled at Paris, their protection, but declined by them

By letters from Ems, we hear that the Duchess of Orleans had but few persons with her, among whom was the Count had but few persons with her, among whom was the Count de Mornay. Her mother, the Duchess Dowager of Mecklen-de Mornay. Her mother, the Duchess Dowager of Mecklen-for support. It had denounced the working classes, and bueg-Scewerin, arrived on the 8th, to assist and console her daughter, who, on her arrival was destitute of the common-

They are principally the chiefs of the troops who command- granting timely concessions. ed on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of February. Several of the

Address of the Provisional Government while the President of the United States had only £5000 for to the People of France.

The Moniteur has the following:

The Provisional Government to the French People: "Citizens:—In all the great acts of a people, it is the duty of the government to make its voice heard by the nation.

James received £15,000 per annum, while the new Republican charge d'affaires received but £400. Mr. Reynolds spake in strong terms of the extravegant and uncalled for ex-You are about to recomplish the greatest act in the life of a spoke in strong terms of the extravagant and uncalled for expeople—to elect the representatives of the country, to cause penditure of 150,000 for enlarging the Queen's palace, and to issue from your consciences and your votes, not merely a said that but for the recent revolution in France, application government, but a social power, a whole constitution! You for a new palace! He complained that Prince Albert had

base cowards. If we remained at it an hour longer than necessity called for, we should be usurpers. You alone are strong! We count the days that are passing—we are anxious to hand over the Republic to the nation. The provisional election law is the widest that ever, io any nation in the world, convoked the people to the exercise of the suite within one hundred rade of them. If we had refused the post of peril, we should have been preme right of man-his own sovereignty.

date of that law, there are no longer any persons excluded in France. Every Frenchman that has reached man's estate is a political citizen-every citizen is an elector-every elecare more sovereign than I." Contemplate your power, preyou ask us what republic we understand by that word, and number 150,000, the result may be imagined! what principles, what policy, what virtues we wish to the Regard the people of Paris and of France since the Repuboism; the people have triumphed with humanity; the people have repressed the anarchy of the first hour The people has broken of itself immediafely after the

combat, the arm of its just anger. It has burnt the scaffold. It has proclaimed the abolition of death against its enemies. It has respected individual liberty in proscribing it to no one. It has respected conscience in religion, which it wishes to behold free, but which it wishes to be without inequality and without privileges. It has respected property. It has carried probity to these sublime acts of disinterestedness which constitute the admiration of history. It has chosen, to place them at its head, everywhere the names of the most honest and most determined men that it could find. It has not uttered a cry of hatsed or envy against fortunes, nor a cry of vengeance against persons. In fine, it has made the name of the people a word for courage, clemency, and vis-

We have now but one piece of instruction to give you. Examine narrowly the conduct of the people and imitate it. Think, feel, vote, act like it! The provisional government will not imitate the governments which usurped the sovereignty of the people, and which corrupted the electors and purchased at an immoral price the conscience of the country. What would be the use of succeeding to such governments, if we are to resemble them? What the use of creating and adoring the republic, if the republic is to enter the very first day on the foul path of royalty, which is abolished? It considers it as one of its duties to throw over the electoral operations that information which enlightens consciences, without forcing them to act. It confines itself to the task of neutradizing the hostile influence of the former administration, which perverted and di-figured the elections.

The provisional government wishes the public conscience to reign. It does not pay attention to old parties: the old parties have glown a century older in three days. The ropublic will convince them, if it is sure and just for them. Necessity is a great master. The republic, remember, has the good fortune to be a government of necessity. Reflection is for us. Men cannot go back to impossible royalties-canreason. Only give security, liberty, respect to all. Assure to others the independence of the suffrages which you wish to have for yourselves. Do not regard what name they, whom you believe to be your enemies, write down, and be certain, in advance, that they are writing the only name that any way been resorted to. can save them-that of an able and honest republican. Security, liberty, respect to the conscience of all citizen-electors-such is the intention of the republican government,

and it will have confidence in you; give it liberty, and it will have confidence in you; give it liberty, and it will, in return, give you the republic. Citizens, France is attempting, at this moment in the midst of certain financial difficulties bequeathed by royalty, but under providential auspices, the greatest work of modern times—the foundation of the Germanic Confederation, and which are auspices, the greatest work of modern times—the foundation of the entire people, the organization of democracy, the republic of all rights, of all interests, of all intelligences, and of all virtues! The circumstances are propitious; peace is possible. The new idea can take its place in Europe without any other perturbation than that of the prejudices felt against it. There is no anger in the people's mind. If fugitive royalty has not carried away with it all the enemies of the republic, it has left them impuissant; and, although they are invested with all the rights which the republic guarantees to the minorities, their interest and their prudence assure us that they will not themselves trouble the peaceable foundation of the popular constitution. tees to the minorities, their interest and their prudence as-

In three days that work, which was supposed to be flung

Signed by all the members of the government.

standing the revenues of the country, by its commercial prosthe consolidated, and \$130,090,000 to the floating debt of the nation—the latter existing principally in the shape of exchange of the stamp tax upon newspapers, a most profitable source of royal income. A commission of experienced financiers has against its abuse.

The republican treasury has been greatly diminished by the necessary abolition of the stamp tax upon newspapers, a most profitable source of royal income. A commission of experienced financiers has against its abuse.

The president of the Police was about to arrest M. M. Riepp Jacobi and Diuter, for having composed an address to the King The measure was not taken, but the people to the King The measure was not taken, but the people were, notwithstanding, greatly dissatisfied. The prohibition of throughout Germany, with the same general guaranties against its abuse.

Such are our positions and our wishes, of which we will against its abuse.

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Such are our positions and our wishes, of which we will affairs of the peninsula are represented to be in the atree increased the irritation. At a meeting of the Ressource, affairs of the peninsula are represented to be in the increased the irritation. The prohibition of the result was about to arrest M. M. Riepp Jacobi and Diuter, for having composed an address to the King The measure was not taken, but the people were, notwithstanding, greatly dissatisfied. The prohibition of the resource, and read a letter that the tranquinty of the same deviced. The President of the Police was about to arrest M. M. Riepp Jacobi and Diuter, for having composed an address to the King The measure was not taken, but the people were, notwithstanding, and it is the beautiful the people were and taken, but the people were notwithed. Th have been subscribed—twelve million of dollars have been have been subscribed—twelve million of dollars have been contributed by the general government—and many of the institutions have already gone into operation. To aid the treasury, the civil list has been suppressed to the amount of five millions of dollars. A sale has been decreed of twenty millions worth of the forests of the State, and also of the representatives of those provinces shall participate in our wishes, and the confederation be disposed to receive them. We trust that the accomplishment of our wishes, any, that our having broken ground towards effecting them, will put an end to the auxiety which, to our regret, fills German confederates and of the German nation, which we will joyfully strengthen by the incorporation into the confederation of those provinces of our dominions which do not at present form part of it, if (25 we surpose they will) the representatives of those provinces shall participate in our wishes, and the confederation be disposed to receive them. We trust that the accomplishment of our wishes, nay, that our having broken ground towards effecting them, will put an end to the auxiety which, to our regret, fills German confederates and of the German nation, which we will joyfully strengthen by the incorporation into the confederation of those provinces of our dominions which do not at present form part of it, if (25 we surpose they will) the representatives of those provinces shall participate in our wishes, and the confederates and of the German nation, which we will joyfully strengthen by the incorporation into the confederation of those provinces of our dominions which do not at present form part of it, if (25 we surpose they will) the representatives of those provinces shall participate in our wishes, and the confederation be disposed to receive them. five millions of dollars. A sale has been decreed of twenty millions worth of the forests of the State, and also of the royal domain, the diamonds of the crown, and the plate of the Tuilleries and Nuitiv. A subscription has been opened for a national loan of 250 millions of franks, and two banking houses have already subscribed each more than a million. Multitudes of the people pay their taxes before they fall due; and in all the wards of the city piedges are circulating, the signers to which voluntarily impose upon themselves one-fourth more than the amount of their regular assessments. To recruit the freasury, upon all proprietors an additional assessment of forty-five centimes has been made on the direct State taxes for the year 1848. Government has made

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM FOR- the bills of the Bank of France a legal tender, restricted its to publish an expose of its condition, every eight days, in the of State to fix that convocation for the 2d of April. Monitour. What the effect of all these financial measures will be, no one pretends to divine with any certainty.

ENGLAND. The agitated state of England, the bold movements of the repealers of Ireland, and the alarming condition of Europe, are moving every class of society. No one knows what the

will soon be held, which may well cause anxiety to the government. The formidable precautions taken by government to prevent any disturbance at the recent meeting on Kensington common, in London, and on St. Patarmy on a war footing to resist aggression and repress anar- rick's Day, in Ireland, when Dublin was crowded with troops, show that there is good cause for alarm. But, as yet, London and Dublin are quiet. The great meeting in Trainigar square was succeeded by a grand demonstration on Kensington Common on the 13th inst. The Government, fearing that some seri-

ous breach of the peace would take place, took extraordinary precautions to prevent any outrage or riots. The military were all ordered to be under arms, strong guards fire arms to their possession, so that in the event of a seizure being made by the rabble, the weapons would be A growing jealousy was beginning to be manifested by the perfectly useless. A note was also sent to every shop epartments at the absolute dominion exercised over them by where powder and shot were kept, that none should be the Parisians, and it was apprehended that the returns for the elections from the provinces would tell against the Provisional Government.

A new German Democratic Club was opened on the 11th including a large force of mounted police, armed with including a large force of mounted police, armed with loaded pistols and swords, were stationed in different places in the immediate vicinity of Kensington Common. toleration of religion, and liberty of the press, are to be the consequences. Its members are to hold themselves ready to march to the assistance of the German Republicans when-

on this oreasion. The orators were mounted on a waggon, which had been prepared as a temporary hustings. Mr. Reynolds, the author, presided. He urged the ne-The three brothers, Rothschilds, have assembled at Patis, and are in daily consultation with the government. A permanent guard was offered to that eminent banking house for people as "riff-raffs," "ruffians," and "thieves"—but it was impossible to prevent such characters from attending was living there in great privicy. Beside her two sons, she vance of the press, as the press was in advance of the the meetings; but the working classes were as far in adtreated them with contempt. One of the principal objects of the meeting was to express sympathy with the Examinations prior to the prosecution of the ex-ministers | French for the glorious Revolution they had achieved. Royalty in England could possess the throne only by

Mr. Reynolds said there were three noblemen who held persons who were called to the Tuilleries on the nights of the 23d and 24th have also been examined.

— Then the Queen had an income of £400,000 per annum, the same work. The Executive of England cost one million yearly, while that of the United States did not cost £100,000. The late Freuch ambassador at the Court of St. James received £15,000 per annum, while the new Republiare about to organize the Republic. As to us, we have only proclaimed it. Borne by acclamation to power during the interregnum of the people, we did not wish for, nor do we now wish for, any other dictatorship than that of an absolute as the only means of securing the rights of the people. This speech was received by the vast multitude with enthusiastic

Several other Speakers followed, much in the same strain,

tor is sovereign. The right is equal and absolute to all. There is not any one citizen that can say to another, "You London in one mass and to go to Buckinghom Palace with a pare yourselves to exercise it, and be worthy to enter on petition to the Queen, insisting at the same time upon a delefour reign. The reign of the people is called a republic. If gation seeing her. When it is considered that the Chartists

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have left England republic which you are about to elect, we reply to you, is said that their sudden departure was caused by the discovelic has been proclaimed !" The people have fought with hewas communicated to this Government, and the Duke and Duchess immediately left the country in conformity with an intimation from the Foreign Office. This is, however, denied by the Globe, and that journal first published the statement. It is supposed that the correspondence alluded to disclosed a most diabolical plot for getting rid of the Queen of Spain, and this was to be accomplished by poison! I hinted at this foul plot in a letter written nearly three months ago. There is, no doubt, some truth in the numerous reports about

The Austrian monarchy is virtually dissolved. The disnissal of Metternich, and the everthrow of his despotic system, snaps assunder the links which bind together the heterogeneous States of Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Gallicia, Styria, Tyrol, Lombardy and Sclavonia; and it remains to be seen what future limits will be fixed to the authority of Austria Proper. The independence of Bohemia and Hungary is inevitable. Already the people in a delirium of joy, are taking steps to secure their freedom. A proclamation, issued by the Emperor Ferdinand, on the 15th, cedes the liberty of the press, the e-tablishment of a National Guard, and a Constitution to be granted as soon as the Deputies of the Provincial States can be convoked, which is fixed for the 3d July. The Emperor is enthusiastically received by the people wherever he appears, and at the last accounts, the

18th of March, order was completely restored at Vienna.

The Austrian funds declined on the 17th, on account of the news from Berlin. There were very few people on the Exchange, the funeral of the victims having attracted public attention. M. de Rothschild subscribed 100,000 florins toward clothing the National Guards. The domain of Prince Metternich, the famous castle of Johannisburgh, has been sequestered by the Government of

Nassau. The cellars are richly stored; they are put under seal. It is said the reason is the non-payment of arrears of certain duties for thirty-three years. The commercial letters from Vienna, says the European Times, are of the most gratifying description. The steady confidence and practical good sense of the people have been shown to a remarkable extent in the uninterrupted fulfilment of their mercantile and monetary obligations. All payments, it is said, are made most punctually, and the privilege to de-

fer them for fourteen days, which was granted, has not in PRUSSIA AND THE REVOLUTION IN BERLIN. We have given the news from Berlin the 17th of March, such its duty, such yours. Therein is the safety of the peo- tioned. On the 18th ult, the King of Prussia responded to the call of the German people, and to the pressure of this great emergency by the following remarkable proclamation.

We acknowledge that this plan pre-supposes a re-organizaback to distant times, was accomplished without one drop of tion of the federal constitution, which cannot be carried inblood being shed in France, without any other cry than that of admiration having resounded in our provinces and on our frontiers. Let us not throw away this opportunity, unique in history; let us not abdicate the greatest strength of the new idea, the security with which it inspires the citizens, the astonishment with which it fills the world. A few days more of magnanimity, devotedness, and patience, and the National Assembly will receive from our hands the young Republic. From that day all will be saved! When the nation, by the hands of its representatives, will have seized on gle federal tanner, and we hope to see a federal commandertion, by the hands of its representatives, will have seized on the republic, the republic will be strong and great like the nation, hely like the idea of the people, imperishable like cause the German name to be respected, both on neighboring an I far distant seas. We demand a German federal tribungi for the settlement of all political differences between Princes FINANCIAL MEA-URES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT -No and their States, as well as those arising between the differpart of the administration of Louis Phillippe was more unhappity managed than that of the public treasury. Notwith-standing the revenues of the country, by its commercial pros-

We demand that in future no barriers of custom-houses the consolidated, and \$130,000,000 to the floating debt of the shall impede traffic upon German soil and cripple the indus-

rized it to emit bills of one hundred france, and enjoined it convocation of the United Di t, and we charge the Minister with the courier who was the bearer of the latest news from

FURTHER BLOODSHED IN BERLIN. At 10 the same morning, 18th inst., the King received the words. The King answered minutely, and in a friendly manner, and referred at the end of his discourse to the patent. At a later period the king received a deputation from the Town Council of Berlin. A large crowd assembled be-the Town Council of Berlin. A large crowd assembled be-tween one and two in the afternoon in front of the palace, when the mail left Milan, the Austriaus were making terms once made by shouts and hurrals. The King came out on somewhat closer than was thought advisable, a staff officer consider the expediency of marching an armed force to the of cavalry rode forward to make them retire; and as it assistance of the Milanese. seemed evident that he was about to be violently treated, a | On the 19th mat., King Charles Albert published a general detachment of cavalry advanced to support him. At this amnesty, moment two shots were fired, though from what quarter they came it was impossible to say. The anger of the people was fully aroused, and the attack on the troops became general in most of the streets. The people defended themselves behind barricades, and continued the attack from the roofs of the houses. The infant y thundered in vain against seploy cannon, loaded with grape. During half the wight the established, consisting of the "High Council," and the "Council was illuminated. Many superior officers were killed, cil of Deputies." because they afforded, by their dress, a better mark for hose was fired from their houses. The troops at first kept ment, and no extraordinary Commission Courts are to be attacked by the citizens. During the whole night the alarm an institution of the State, bells were rung, and wailings were heard, and terror prevailed everywhere among the women.

The military force at Berlin is estimated at 20,000 men, brought together from the neighboring garrisons. It was armed, began to fight. The students who had taken arms pointed by the Pope, for life, and their number is not limited. were most active in leading forward the bands which successively opposed the troops. The prison was forced open, plenary exercise of civil and political rights. and the prisoners set free. On the morning of the 19th a loved Berlinese," in which the shors at the Schlossplatze were ascribed to a mistake. The king would forget and for- 4000 scudi per annum. give all, and expressed a wish that the citizens should, on | The Pope will appoint the President and Vice-Presidents. heir part, do the same. At eleven the troops were all with- BELGIUM. - REVOLUTIONARY AND REPUBDICAN drawn from the streets, to the great joy of the people. No more firing occurred with the exception of that which took place in sign of j y, and the people moved in great masses insurrection had occurred at Gheut, with a view to expel the through the streets, collecting in vast numbers on the Jesuits from that city. A mob of between two and three Schlossplatze. Here the King showed himself again at the thousand, vociferating "Vive la Republique!" bent their balcony of the palace, from which he addressed the people, course to the church and residence of the Jesuits, the latter exhorting them to peace and quietness, expressed his willingness to set all prisoners fee, and stating that he was resolved upon the church, and but for the timely arrival of the cavto grant an amnesty to the City Guards for the part they had alry, gendarme and police, this splendid church would have

Friedrichs-stadt were covered in the forenoon with numbers feared that the mischief was not yet over. of dead and wounded: such also was the case in the Koingsstadt, where, during the previous evening, about 11 o'clock,
the combat raged most. At about 2, in the afternoon, (says
a correspondent of the Cologne G-zette,) I saw a number of
of citizens with bared heads, leading a large wagon in which
were laid the bodies of most of those who had fallen in the
Friedrichs-stadt. This procession, singing the chorus of
"Jesus mein Zupersicht." arrived at the palace, where it was "Jesus mein Zuversicht," arrived at the palace, where it was received in deep silence, which was only broken by calls for the King again to appear. He did not do so then, however, tion of the Chambers, that the country may express its opinbut shortly afterward he came out on the balcony above the ion on the fundamental question of the form of the constituentrance of the palace, and said that he granted the armation. It speaks in this plain manner: ment of the people, and that he entrusted the peace and By that declaration, royalty has rendered homage to the goard of his palace to his faithful people. The dead bodies sovereignty of the nation. If the country be tempted to were then borne through the inner court of the palace and follow the example of France, it will choose representatives

were distributed instantly. In the evening the palace equivocal manifestation was guarded by the Schutzen-gilde (a kind of civic guard.) The damage done to large public and private buildings was immense. The house of the interim finance minister, Kuhne, was stormed by the people. The royal foundry, and the military exercise house, at the Oranienburger Thore were reduced to ashes, and the artillery barracks at the same gate was much damaged,

and partly demolished.

On the afternoon of the 19th, the following proclamation was published:—"I have already, early yesterday morning, accepted the resignation of my former Ministry, and have charged Count Arnim with the formation of a duty to take timely measures for placing a portion of our new Ministry, and, pro tem, the administration of Foreign Affairs and of Constitutional Questions. To Count Schwerein I have confided the Ministry of Ecclesiastical directly spread of anarchy." Beyond these preparations, Affairs. The Provincial Councillor Van Auerswald, it is not anticipated at present that the Emperor will take who is now absent, will be charged with the Ministry of any steps beyond the confines of his own dominions, the the Interior, exclusive of the above named portion of its tranquillity of which will not, it is expected, be sensibly duties reserved for Count Arnim, provided, as may be disturbed. expected, he, the Councillor Van Auerswald, be ready to ccept the same. The Minister of Justice and the Counts Stollberg and Van Rohr will retain their posts for the present, till subsequent arrangements are made for replacing them. Until the definite appointment of rized.

Berlin, March 19, 1848. FREDERICK WILLIAM.

THE STRUGGLE ENDED. sal joy, caused by the formation of a new Ministry, and the establishment of a Purgher Guard. The past is forgotten, King of Naples; the Danish people had conveyed artiland the King is incessantly cheered when he shows himself. No private property has been injured, and the people exhibit and the music of their military bands. The "United German Fatherland" was enthusiastically proclaimed by the Prussian white and black. Thousands and thousands throng- ilization-peace and plenty. ed on the afternoon of Monday towards the Palace, and with one voice all at once began to sing the German Te Deum, "Now let us all praise God." The bodies of the fallen were United States government; but somehow or other the recarried to the churches in solemn silence, under the intonation suits testify to her good management, and the want of of the popular hymn, "Jesus, my Redeemer liveth," the truth in their vaticination. King, bearheaded, like every one else, seeing them pass from the balcony. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Cologne, when the news arrived from Berlin, was inde-cribable. The he succeeded, nevertheless, in settling a business which he succeeded, nevertheless, in settling a business which eagle) was, with the sanction of the Archbishop, hoisted on top of Cologne Cathedral, and is now proclaiming to the Gergreat imperial standard, (black, red, and gold, with a double mans on both sides of the Rhine the regeneration of Germa- ed daily a formidable cause of danger to both. The war

about three weeks later, as had been at first determined.

There was also much satisfaction expressed at the amnestics result must ultimately be beneficial to the interests of pardoning all political offences (as they were called) as well this country. A little more candor and less prejudice as the offences (now called truths,) with which the editors is desirable in those who would either lead or follow be entertained that the king was acting in good faith. Fur. public opinion. The many are always just and honest. ther funeral processions had taken place. More dead bodies of citizens killed in the combat, decked with flowers, were brought in funeral procession to the royal palace. A mass of of the bodies, fearfully disfigured, and covered with green boughs and flowers, were drawn in open biers up to the gate and under the balcony of the palace. Loud cries were then Taylor mass meeting held in Montgomery, Alabama, raised for the new ministers, Count d'Arnim and Count on the 8th of January last. It is as follows :-Schweiin, to appear on the balcony, but these shouts were drowned in a great cry of "the King!" The King, accompanied by the Queen, leaning on his arm, then appeared on the balcony, and saluted the people. His countenance was much agitated, and the Queen, at sight of the dead bodies, instantly retired. The King, unable to get heard, retired smid ac- by a public meeting of my fellow citizens, without clamations. Then the stout voice of Count Von Arnim was distinction of party, in Montgomery, Alabama, has heard from the balcony, whence he managed to get heard for been received. a few minutes; and amid many interruptions spoke nearly as

GENTLEMEN—"The men whom the king has once more called to him in order to work with him for remodelling the Constitution on a free and lasting basis, cannot fulfil this object unless you support them, and unless you contribute to the restoration of order in the city." Here storms of "Hurrahs!" "Vivas!" "Yes," "No, No," interrupted the Minister, in the midst of which a man, raised on the shoulders of the bystanders, demanded arms for the citizens, and for the Prince of Prussia to relinquish his claims to the Throne. The demands were lost amid the loud dissentient shouts of the people. A deputation of Polt had waited on the King, to petition for the liberation of the Polish prisoners lately tried; the result of the petition was the opening of the prisons at Moabit. The prisoners were all set free, and went in triumph, to the palace accompanied by a great count. in triumph to the palace, accompanies by a great crowd Messrs. Wm. M. Murphy, N. Harris, A. F. Hopkins shouting and otherwise expressing their joy.
DISTURBANCES AT KONIGSBERG AND BRESLAU.

The great towns in the Province have been the scenes of popular excitement, and in some places of contests with the tinction of party"-"Independent of party distinctions, as well as the capital. Accounts from Kontgsberg to atre increased the irritation. At a meeting of the Ressource, M. Kosch, declared he had been interrogated by the police as to what had occurred at the former meeting, and read a letter prohibiting political discursion. One hundred students immediately went into the streets before the place of meeting, and cried "Live the Ressource." They then went to the police offices and broke the windows with paving stones. They obliged a piquet of the military to retire; a squadron of curiassiers then came up and dispensed them with their swords. The generale was beaten. The soldiers wounded some persons not engaged in the tumult. Letters from Brestau state that on the 16th some of the population having waited under the windows of some populat deputies to greet them, a troop of curassies attacked them and wounded several.

INSURRECTION AT MILAN. A supplement to the Risorgiamento of the 18th instant.
states that the people not satisfied with the promises of the
Emperor to grant a constitution, had broken out into insursection and open resistance to the Government. The Vice-

Vienna. Barricades had been raised in the streets, and at the departure of the courier fighting was going on between the

Also signed by the Prince of Prussia and all the members On the 18th, M. Cassati, chief magistrate of Milan, went of the late Ministry. at the head of two or three thousand persons to demand the liberation of the individuals arrested in the course of the latter months. This demand having been refused, the magismembers of the Common Council of Cologne, at the head of which was Herr Von Wiligenstein, who explained the situawhich was Herr Von Wittgenstein, who explained the situa-tion and the wishes of the town and province in simple increased. A traveller, who left at two o'clock, saw several pieces of artillery drawn out with lighted matches. At a short distance from Milan he heard the report of cannon.

with the insurgents for the evacuation of the city. the balcony, and was greeted by an immense shout of joy.

The crowd was most dense, and it pressed on in front of the palace to welcome his Majesty. Seeing them approach

Turin, King Charles Albert convoked a Cabinet Council, to

> ITALY .- THE CONSTITUTION OF ROME. La Lega Italiana, of the 18th, contains a formal proclamaion of the new Roman Fundamental constitution, by his

Holiness Pope Pius IX. The College of Cardinals (chosen by the Pope,) is to be nstituted a Senate, inseparable from the same, and two deveral of the barricades, and it was found necessary to em- liberative councils for the formation of the laws are to be

The judicial tribunals are to be independent of the govern; well together, but later, some corps refused to fire, when not future established. The National Guard is to be considered The Pope convokes and prorogues the Legislative Cham-

bers, and dissolves the Council of Deputies, being required to convoke a new Chamber within three months, which will be the ordinary duration of the annual session. The sessions against this mass of military that the multitude, at first un- are to be public. The members of the Senate are to be ap-The qualification of a Senator is the age of 30 years, and the

The Senate will be chosen pir preference, from the Preproclamation from the King appeared, addressed to his "be- lates, Ecclesiastics, Ministers, Judges, Councillors of State. Consistorial Lawvers, and the possessors of an income of

Letters received on the 24th, from Belgium, state that an been demolished and ransacked of its valuables. The city, The loss on both sides was immense, and the streets of the however, still continued under great excitement, and it was

the Lustgarten, or pleasure garden, to a neighboring church.
The armament of the people was immediately proceeded with. They crowded to the arsenal, when arms constitutional regime. The election will give rise to an un-

DENMARK-REFORM AND AGITATION. Letters from Kiel, of the 13th March, state that a cou-

the Minister of fianance, the Director of Taxes, M. A letter from Altonia, on the 14th Murch, speaks of Kuhne, will undertake that part of the administration the imminence of the rupture between Denmark and the German Duchies, in consequence of the resolution of the King to effect the incorporation of the duchies without On the 21st, the city was quiet. The King proclaimed further delay. Such a determination would necessarily an amnesty for all persons accused or condemned for provoke a war with the German confederation. It is political offences or transgressions of the laws against said that military measures are already being adopted in

A letter from Copenhagan, of the 14th instant, announ-The struggle has ende | and has been succeeded by univer- ces that a report was circulated that a Russian fleet was lery to the coast, to oppose the passage of the Russians.

From the Liverpool Times, March 18th. no spirit of revenge; they even praise the bravery of the troops, and cheered them as they left town with flying colors MEXICAN POLICY.

While the affairs of the old world grow more perplexcitizens. The political motive in the late dreadful excite- ed, the new world, amidst the fall of dynasties, and ment was the King's backwardness in taking the lead in that the cries of distress, lifts her head exultingly, holding in movement. The old imperial colors are worn along with the her hands the first best gifts of good government and civ-

mans on both sides of the Rhine the regeneration of Germany.—Second Edition of the Cologne Gazette of Tuesday.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE—THE KING.

The foreign papers received on the 24th, as well as the English daily papers, contain nothing particularly new concerning the important events in Berlin, but they furnish some further particulars. Great joy was manifested in Berlin that the Diet was to assemble on the 2d of April, instead of about three weeks later, as had been at first determined.

Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.

We find in a Southern paper, another letter from General Taylor, in reply to a communication sent to BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 23, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:-Your complimentary communica-

For the high honor which they have been pleased

and others, Montgomery, Alabama. 65 Observe the remarkable words-"without dis-

have left Carmen on the 16th and Merida on the 24th ule. for Vera Cruz.

GEN. SHIELDS has been ordered to take command at